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# IRMA TIMES

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF IRMA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT

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## Consolidated Schools Will Solve Problem of Securing Better Rural Education

HON. J. R. BOYLE, DELIVERS ABLE ADDRESS AT CALGARY U. F. A. CONVENTION—ASKS REPRESENTATIVES OF RURAL COMMUNITIES TO AID IN PROPAGANDA FOR BETTERMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS

At the convention of the U. F. A. in Calgary last week Hon. J. R. Boyle, minister of education, made a strong speech in support of the policy of consolidated schools, which, he pointed out was in his opinion the best solution of the question of improving the educational facilities of the young men and women growing up on the farms of the province. The minister of education remarked that Alberta is spending more than two dollars per head of the population on education, this sum being the largest of any province of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, which has its own very valuable natural resources. Mr. Boyle urged his hearers, if they agreed with him as to the great benefit of consolidated schools, that they should give their assistance to the propaganda for improved education in the rural districts until complete success has been attained.

### Mr. Boyle's Address.

Mr. Boyle's address in full is as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here today to discuss with you the question as to what ways and means can be devised for providing improved educational facilities to the young men and women growing up on the farms in this country. Rural life has many advantages; it has some disadvantages. Many of the disadvantages have in recent years been largely removed, but there still remains that greatest of all drawbacks to rural life, the lack of opportunity for the young men and women to acquire a sound secondary education without having to leave home for the purpose of obtaining it.

I do not think that in this year 1918 it is necessary for me to argue with you that a bare elementary education such as it is possible to give in the best conducted and best regulated single-teacher rural school is a lamentably insufficient equipment for any young man or woman to successfully grapple with the affairs of life under the complicated conditions of present day society, to say nothing of equipment for intelligent, patriotic and serviceable citizenship.

The human race has made wonderful progress in the last fifty years. The advance of science and mechanical invention has brought about a re-organization of industry and business requiring in the individual citizen a much more highly trained mind and a greater amount of knowledge and skill than was formerly necessary.

While it is true that there are many high schools in the towns and cities in this province where rural pupils may be educated, a few private colleges and a University, the fact remains that we have conditions in the rural parts of this country that have existed in every country, where the masses of the people as a matter of fact do obtain such education as is provided in their immediate community where they can take advantage of it without leaving the parental roof, and no more than that.

I do not believe that the people

of the towns and cities are any more impressed with the importance and value of education than are the residents of the rural districts, yet we find this remarkable fact that in the urban centres where the organization of secondary schools is easy and where such schools exist from 60 to 70 percent of the children obtain a secondary education—that is, a further training over and above Grade Eight, the highest of the public school grades. In other words, in the towns and cities from 60 to 70 percent of the children who grow up obtain a high school education and a large percentage of them spend at least 3 years upon high school work. And what are the facts in regard to rural school pupils? We find that not more than between 10 and 15 percent of these ever obtain any education beyond Grade Eight, and a large proportion of them on account of the inferiority of the rural school as compared with the graded school in the towns and cities, do not reach even Grade Seven.

I would ask you to stop and consider what is possible to be accomplished in the rural school as it exists in any country, the one-teacher rural school. The teacher has in his charge all the pupils of the district, from the infant class to the boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, covering all grades from the child who is making his first struggle to learn to read to the pupil who is preparing for his Grade Eight examination. If the school district has the good fortune to be able from year to year for a series of years to employ an able teacher, the results to be obtained even in the first eight years of school life can scarcely be expected to be equal to that of the graded schools, where the teacher will have one, two, three or possibly four grades. Then when you consider that it is only natural for a teacher to prefer the graded school, and when you realize that for some unaccountable reason the salaries are better in the graded school than in the rural schools, you get the condition that the school boards of the graded schools select their teachers from the top of the profession and the rural schools are obliged to take what is left. Those that are closest to the towns and cities take their choice from the balance of the teachers, and the culls as a rule go out to the outlying points, some of them to waste their own time as well as that of the pupils and the money of the ratepayers of the district.

### A General Criticism.

Considerable criticism is sometimes levelled at the educational system in this country, and it is a common criticism all over this continent that our education is not sufficiently practical. In my opinion, a good deal of the criticism is sound and well founded. It is not, however, sound as applied to the rural school. What more practical instruction can be given than to teach the child to read and to write, some mathematics, a working knowledge of his own language some knowledge of the country in which he lives, and its people past and present, and an elementary

knowledge of the occupation in which he is employed. If a rural school can accomplish this it is doing well. It is not only giving a practical education, but it is giving the only kind and extent of education that is possible considering the age of the pupils who are being taught.

The unfortunate thing about the rural school is that just at the time when the child is coming into the full possession of his mental powers, where it would be possible for him to obtain more by way of a real education of a practical kind in two years than previously in four, he finds that the road to further instruction is barred by the fact that he has reached the limit in his own school and that circumstances will not permit that he should leave home for the purpose of obtaining further training. We must not overlook the fact that there comes a period in the boy's life at about fourteen years of age, and in that of a girl a little earlier, when the boy almost suddenly becomes mentally a man and the girl mentally a woman, and when that time arrives it is possible to accomplish more by way of real practical instruction, mental training and development in two years than in the previous four, and the mind at that time is at its most impressionable stage, and what is learned at that period will never be forgotten. The very best time for obtaining results is between the ages of fourteen and twenty. The towns and cities, therefore, have a tremendous advantage by reason of the fact that there is no break in the pupil's training until such time as it is necessary for him to start earning a living for himself, for the simple reason that the education is there at his door and it is not necessary for him to leave home. The criticism that has been levelled at the system of education in this and other parts of the continent as being not sufficiently practical, as I said before, is well founded only with respect to secondary schools, but that in recent years has been gradually changed until today secondary education as it is given in the towns and cities in this country is commencing to be of a decidedly practical kind. There are conditions in the urban centres which make a practical education of a secondary nature much more difficult than in the rural parts of the country by reason of the fact that in a town you will find boys and girls in a high school training for a great variety of occupations—agriculture, business, law, medicine, the church, etc., and what, therefore, is practical for one class is not entirely practical for another. It is difficult, therefore, to get a common basis of practicability in education in the towns. In the large cities it is more simple because the population is greater and it is possible to specialize. Therefore, you find in cities like Edmonton and Calgary facilities for technical education, commercial education, for professional education and scientific education, all in the high school system as it exists in these places.

### The Remedy.

What, therefore, is the remedy to correct this condition of affairs which deprives the great majority of the young people on the farm of an opportunity for a sound education, and places at the doors of those of those of the towns and cities every facility for such training? To my mind the most practicable scheme is the consolidated school. I say the consolidated for the reason that consolidation of rural school districts, providing conveyance for the children to a central point, makes possible graded classes and good teachers with the best results, makes possible

a better attendance in the elementary classes, provides for pupils completing their elementary grades at an earlier age and commencing their secondary studies at the earliest period at which they come into possession of their full mental powers, and then the greatest of all, it provides a secondary education for all—pupils—one which it is possible to make more practical than any that can be given in the towns and cities because of the fact that all of the pupils will be studying for one business, the business of farming, and, therefore, it is possible to give the instruction from the lower grades right to the highest grade of the high school department a decided agricultural bent. This is a practical scheme because it brings the best education right to the home of all, and you might as well expect that the mountain will move to Mahomet, as to expect that the great masses of the children growing up in this country will leave the parental roof to obtain any portion of their education. It has never been done; it never will be done.

There are at the present time in attendance at the high schools in this province, exclusive of those residing in town and village districts, less than 8000 pupils from the rural parts of this country, and only 300 attending the agricultural schools. The agricultural schools are special vocational institutions which at present are struggling with rural students, trying to bolster up their defects in lack of previous training necessary to fit them to fully benefit from the specialized scientific instruction given. A boy or girl who has had two years at a high school or in the upper grades of a consolidated school will learn more in one year at one of our agricultural schools than the pupil without it will accomplish in two. These schools are splendidly suited to finish the education of students who have had about two years secondary work in a consolidated school, and there will always be some, and I hope many, who are both willing and able to leave home to obtain it.

### First Permitted in 1913.

The department of education has for a number of years been encouraging the establishment of consolidated schools. They were first permitted by law in 1913. Their establishment is voluntary by the people living in the districts concerned, and is decided at present by a majority vote. We have carried on a considerable propaganda to encourage the establishment of these schools, and now we have in this province 42 consolidations. All of these have not yet been completely organized insofar as the educational work is concerned, but some of the older ones represent the finest type of educational institution to be found in this province or anywhere. If anyone thinks that the consolidated school is not a success, I would advise him to visit Warner, Coaldale, Milk River, Barons or Barnwell, or any of the older consolidations.

The great obstacle in the way of the establishment of these schools is not so much the fact that conditions are not suitable for their establishment. Conditions are quite favorable over a great portion of this province. The great obstacle is the unwillingness of the people interested to pay the cost of better and higher education. Just so long as people are satisfied that the bare rudimentary training which their boys and girls can obtain in the rural school is sufficient for a farmer in this country, or so long as he believes that better and further education should cost him nothing, and that the money should come from some mysterious

source other than his own pocket, progress will be slow; but if the farming community can be made to realize that we have passed the stage when we can be any longer considered a poor province, and are rapidly approaching the time where we will be considered one of the wealthy provinces of this Dominion, and if they can be made to realize that the greatest asset that this province has is the young men and women growing up in the country, and that a good education will give to them power as individuals and as citizens; that money invested upon the education of these boys and girls will produce bigger dividends than money invested in any other enterprise—then we will reach the stage where we will have consolidated schools all over this country where their establishment can be practicable, and we will have completely changed the conditions that exist today and will have come to the time when the great majority of the young men and women growing up on the farms will have as good and even better opportunity for obtaining the best in elementary as well as secondary education to equip them to grapple with the affairs of life and to meet their duties of citizenship as their brothers and sisters of the towns and cities who have heretofore been so much favored.

You took sufficient interest in this problem last year to pass a resolution in favor of consolidated schools. I think that I can hear some person in the audience say, "If you think these schools will be such a success, why not proceed and establish them; why trouble us about it?" Let me say that governments are the humble servants of the people. We can go so far and no further. When the majority of the people say stop, we must halt; when the command is "Go forward," governments must go forward or go out. Governments may carry on propaganda for reform, but their legislation must be in accordance with the majority of public opinion of the time. The government of this province last year expended over one million dollars out of the provincial revenue on education, besides the cost of the agricultural schools. Nearly \$700,000 of this amount was paid out by way of grants in aid of schools, and much more than half of it went to the rural schools. Our total expenditure for education out of provincial revenue is, therefore, in excess of \$2 per head for every man, woman and child in the province, and is the greatest according to population of any province in Canada, excepting British Columbia, which has its own very valuable natural resources. We cannot expect to increase our grants to schools during the war, but I am convinced that the time has arrived in this province when we should re-distribute this money, giving more in aid of secondary schools and less for elementary education. Most parts of the country have passed the time where it is any longer a struggle to support the elementary school, and if we were to re-distribute these grants, paying more to encourage consolidated schools and less for elementary education, I think it would be in the public interest.

In conclusion let me say to you, the leaders of thought in the rural parts of this country, that if you believe, as I do, that consolidated schools would be the greatest asset this country could have, and that the money expended to get a good education for the boys and girls on the farms would be money well expended and worth while, then I am going to ask you to use your organization and all the energy you possess to assist the department of education to carry on the propaganda for improved educational facilities in the rural parts of this country until we have attained complete success.

## LOCAL NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF

Tell Your News to the Editor and He in Turn Will Tell Hundreds Thru This Paper.

For best prices for your oats and barley go to J. W. Wyatt's.

Jack Frost seems to have taken a fancy to our district.

Don't miss the Masquerade dance at the Ross school.

Miss Dixon of Edmonton is visiting her sister Mrs. Bassett.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrol and Miss H. Shirley spent the week end in Irma.

J. W. Wyatt is not closing the elevator until August 15th.

Remember the Bean Supper and program at the church Friday night.

Mr. H. O. Patriquin has been auditing the books of the Co-Op store.

Howard Herriek and E. H. Barber are now in uniform and settled down to real training.

The cold weather has stopped the grain drawing. There is considerable grain to go out yet.

The Irma theatres will not close on account of the coal shortage, there is a good supply.

Arrangements have been made for a sleighing party to Ross school dance tonight.

Mr. H. Pennock is spending a few weeks renewing acquaintances on the coast.

Mr. A. Barker has received a letter from his mother stating her health is improving.

Mr. H. H. Gains has returned from Calgary and is back with C. Lattin.

The Victory Loan Payments are due today. The bank will appreciate your prompt attention.

Several new faces are seen daily in town and enquiries for land are quite frequent.

Mr. F. S. Johnston left on Friday for the coast where his wife and family are spending the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wyatt and Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are spending a few days at Edmonton.

The increase in passenger and freight rates scheduled for Feb. 1st has been postponed till further notice.

Dr. Mecklenberg, optician, will make a professional visit at the Irma Drug Store on Thursday, Feb. 21st.

Mr. C. Swails has sold the NE 1/4 of 24-45-6 to Mr. C. Congdon of Edmonton. We believe Mr. Congdon will farm same.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLean and Miss Jean McLean left last Friday to visit Mr. McLean's sister at Calgary.

Mr. H. F. Wess of Gallahad was in town Tuesday and bought eight head of registered Red Poll cattle from Messrs. Elliot & Son.

The Irma Choral society met at the parsonage Wednesday night. A good crowd was in attendance considering the cold weather.

Mr. N. Lee left Monday for Calgary to try and trace the new boiler for the oil well. This was shipped before Xmas but has been sidetracked somewhere in Alberta.

The Farmers Co-Operative Elevator at Irma will be closed down on Feb. 28th. Mr. M. M. Cook will esteem it a favor if farmers who have not sold their grain if they will hand it in before that date.



# MAID MARJORIE

— BY —  
L. G. MOBERLY  
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Yes, she left a daughter—she was only a little girl when Delicia died. When the girl was about fifteen she went to England to an old cousin of Delicia's, and then I managed to find out that she was left a widow very young, and was killed in a railway accident ten years ago. Poor May, poor pretty little May. It's hard to think she went through so much in her short life. She left a child—a girl child, so I understood from May's landlady. I was lucky enough to find the landlady in whose house May and the child disappeared about the same time that her mother was killed. It was a queer sort of story altogether, a garbled kind of story which I could not make out, but I made out, and though I've been hunting for May's child for months, in fact ever since I came to England, I seem no nearer finding her than I was at first. I can't lay hands on her, or trace her whereabouts, try as I will."

"Ah! indeed—these disappearances are often puzzling things. Now tell me—does the name Penders Bar convey anything to you?"

"Penders Bar? Does the name Penders Bar convey anything to me?" the other almost shouted. "Of course it does. Penders Bar was the name of my landlady's house. It was where poor Delicia lived her married life, the house in which May was born; the house in which Delicia died. What do you know about Penders Bar?"

"Not very much. Still, even that little may be a clue. It is at any rate a curious coincidence. Mr. Geoffrey Marstead has come across a girl who amongst her possessions has a prayer book with the inscription: 'For the life of May, from her mother, Delicia Penders Bar.'"

Drake sprang to his feet.

"Tell me where that girl is," he cried. "If she is not the one I am looking for, then my name is Drake. Let me go right off to her straight away. Let me see this girl you are talking about. If I am right, if she turns out to be May's daughter, then she is Delicia Donaldson's granddaughter, and I have found what we both wanted to find."

## CHAPTER XIII. Connie's Defection

Connie Tredway stood looking round her bedroom with a satisfied smile on her face. The room bore eloquent testimony to the fact that arduous packing had just been taking place, and yet Connie was alone, no harassed maid carried out her instructions, no one prepared to be helping her in any way. And this, of itself, was an unusual occurrence, for Connie detested exertion of any sort and never did anything for herself if she could possibly find another human being to do it for her. But she was the sole occupant of her bedroom at this moment, and she surveyed complacently the litter she had made. Drawers were pulled out, the floor was strewn with pieces of tissue paper, two large boxes packed to their fullest capacity stood open against the wall, some odds and ends of clothing lay scattered on the bed and on miscellaneous chairs.

"I believe I have thought of everything," she said, nodding at her own reflection in the mirror. "Goodness! I've slaved hard enough to get the boxes packed, and I've left nothing out excepting what simply couldn't be jammed in."

She was dressed in her walking things, and held her dressing case in her hands as though she were on the very brink of departure; but a thought seemed to strike her, she put the case down suddenly, and turned towards the writing table.

"I suppose I ought to leave a note, for mother," she reflected, with a little hard laugh. "I don't want to make any melodramatic mystery out of it. The whole thing may as well be an above board and ordinary as possible. Geoffrey will get his letter presently. My letter will be an unpleasant surprise for him, poor old thing—he shrugs his shoulders—but he has just got to grin and bear it. He isn't the first man, and I dare say he won't be the last, who has been disappointed at the eleventh hour. And really when he comes to think it over quietly he will know that this is the best thing that could have happened to him. I am much too frivolous for such a person; he would have found me quite inadequate. I could never climb a ladder, or lofty heights on which he lives; and he expected far too much of me, much more than I could ever have given him. I certainly couldn't have lived up to his dizzy heights, even if I had wanted to, which I didn't. And I am certainly not cut out for a poor man's wife, which is as far as I can see I should most probably be if I married Geoffrey. This wild cat scheme of his for packing with his fortune seems likely to succeed, and he won't be happy till he has foisted all his money on to that little milks-

Meg Deane. No, I couldn't face poverty. Do I look as if I could?" She glanced at herself again in the glass, her exquisite lips parting in a smile; then she seated herself at the writing table and drew a sheet of paper towards her. For a moment she sat very still, her eyes fixed on the blank paper, the pen she had taken up poised idly in her fingers; then she began to write rapidly in her large, unformed hand. The letter, once begun, was quickly written. It was very short, and the writer made no pauses to consider its phraseology. She signed her name with a characteristic flourish, thrust the letter into an envelope, and next she strolled across to her mother's room and placed the letter on a prominent position on Mrs. Tredway's dressing table. Then with a final glance at her own graceful figure in her mother's wardrobe glass, she left the room and went slowly downstairs and out of the house, reaching her mother's room and Betty were spending the afternoon with friends and would certainly not be back till late in the evening. Two minutes later she was in a taxi, driving rapidly away from the house, and it was not until Mrs. Tredway went upstairs at seven o'clock to dress for dinner that she caught sight of the note upon her dressing table.

She opened it carefully enough, but as she read the contents she grew so white that Saunders, in the kitchen, looked at her with interested curiosity. But her mistress was no novice in the art of self-control. She merely went upstairs in her fingers and turned to the maid.

"You need not wait, Saunders," she said, commanding. "Ask Miss Betty to come to me; I will ring when I want you again."

When her younger daughter entered the room she found her mother pacing to and fro, with such an excited expression on her face as made the light hearted girl exclaim quickly:

"What in the world has happened, mother?"

"This has happened," Mrs. Tredway flung the crumpled note at Betty, who looked at it with a suspicious gesture. "I always knew that Connie was heartless, but I never dreamt that she was as heartless as this letter proves her to be. She doesn't seem to care two straws who she hurts, or how much she hurts them."

(To Be Continued.)

## The Allies and Wheat

### The Exceptional Advantages of Western Canada in Aiding the Situation

United States Canada should redouble their efforts in the production of wheat. Of the world's supply it has been estimated that the United States supplies 19 per cent, Canada 6 per cent, Italy 5 per cent, France 8 per cent, India 10 per cent, and Australia 18 per cent. With Russia in a middle her 18 per cent, is going to dwindle, Australia and Argentina might also be asked to speed up to the great distances for transportation it is more advisable to look to North America.

Hitherto the question of rates was the all important factor, but war has added another phase. The nearest grain supply to Europe is North America. The distance between Quebec and Liverpool is 2,000 miles, while between Buenos Ayres and Plymouth it is 5,300 miles. A vessel on the North American route could make two and one-half trips at least in the same time that would be required for it to make one trip if on the South American route. When it is a case of necessity it is not a question of rates, so much a question of time. In contracts for the supply of foods time will be of the essence. England must get her food supply as near to home as possible and look to North America.

India with its 10 per cent, would prove an important factor, but her trade route through the Suez canal and Mediterranean sea is still infected with submarine. To journey around Africa would consume too much time.

Wheat is a commodity that lends itself to cheap transportation. Its nature is such that without injury it may be loaded and unloaded by machinery, it does not require sacks or barrels to contain it. It is more economically handled in its loose condition, it gives little or no trouble on the water—fill the "hold" and there is no shifting of cargo during a storm.

Of the two North American fields Western Canada has the advantage. It possesses large areas of wheat lands yet untouched. The country has provided itself with the raising of wheat. With the method of handling adopted in this country, with the system of internal and terminal elevators, with the possibility of the shortest route through the Hudson's Bay, Western Canada will have the advantage of the lowest freight and the shortest route to the British markets. The opportunity is ours.

"Did I understand you to say that man takes a lively interest in the advancement of art?"

"Yes."

"What is he an artist or a collector?"

"Neither. He's an auctioneer," Birmingham Age-Herald.

"So you own your own home, Wiggin?"

"No."

"Why, you told me so last month?"

"Yes. We had no cook then!"

Browning's Magazine.

## The Universal Obsession

### War Casting Its Black Mantle Over All the World

Over the sky of the world is a black cloud. Its shadow lies upon every soul. Brave men blanch at its hideous lightning. Women cringe at its ominous thunder. The unbelievable has come true. The impossible has happened. The frightful fact has outrun imagination.

The Great War is the largest spiritual increment of the minds of men today. It is in the back of every brain. It sleeps in every soul. It leaps up before us in the morning paper. It is the last topic before we go to bed. When we awake in the night we hear the roar of the guns in France echoing in our fancy. When we seek to sleep it is to dream of the terrible horrors of which we have read.

Like a monomaniac the war obsession is universal. It is a ghost in every family's closet. It is a spectre clutching every woman's heart. It is an evil eye fixed upon every child. It is a threat at every man's business. Its robber hand is in every bank's treasure, reaches toward every housewife's store, and grasps at every farmer's crops.

It is as though hell had vomited forth in a gigantic volcano, and the smoke had covered the heavens, and the burning ashes and lava were dropping down on all mankind.

No one escapes. A million young men are leaving shop and field and school and are taking up the hard life of the soldier in the sixteen cantons.

For every one of them a woman's heart is anguished. In how many homes little children are praying for the father that has gone away! How many mothers are weeping at midnight and smiling bravely in the morning!

The guns that roar their detaching chords in France vibrate in every home in England, in every man's cabin in Russia, in every human habitation in America, in Australia, in New Zealand, in Japan, in China, in the sunny fields of Italy, in the lowlands of Holland.

Surely the Great Beast of the Apocalypse has arisen and reigns his forty and two months, having a mouth speaking fire and blasphemies, and causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to swear by the beast's right hand; or in their foreheads.

Against the cloud are arrayed the forces of sunlight. Against the beast

all the clans of honor, truth, and justice are gathering. This is no mere war divided loyalty. Let us have no more argument, no more indecision. If ever God has spoken it is now. He calls every man and woman in America to join his ranks. For He is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat; He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat; Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on.

## Church with a History

### Jack Sheppard and Neil Gwynne are Buried in Historic Place

There are many interesting associations with royalty attaching to the historic church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where the king and queen recently attended a service for soldiers and sailors. It is not generally known that graves are permanently reserved for the sovereign and the Prince of Wales owing to the fact that it is the mother church of all the royal parishes and the parish church for Buckingham Palace.

Henry VIII, built the first church to prevent funerals passing his palace in Whitehall. The present edifice dates from 1726, and its chief claim to architectural distinction is that it possesses the only perfect example of a Grecian portico in London. In the older church some of the children of Charles II. were christened.

George I. presented it with an organ, on which Handel frequently played. Neil Gwynne and Jack Sheppard were buried in the ancient vaults. It was opposite the present St. Martin's, where the National Portrait Gallery now stands, that the Merry Monarch, on his way to Drury Lane theatre, caught his first glimpse of the famous beauty as she was selling her oranges.—Tit-Bits.

## Do You Remember?

When the first railway engine came to a backwoods settlement in the United States many years ago the most obstinate native in the community declared that it wouldn't go. When it was demonstrated to him that it would go, he promptly conceded the point, but maintained that in such event it couldn't be stopped again! But on the other hand, remember the time you used to smile at the sight of a man in a paper hat, the Wright brothers were still attempting to make a machine that would fly.—Ottawa Citizen.

## Chain of Companionship Between Ally Fighters

### English and French Tongues in Common Partnership for the Freedom of the World

The bugles of an empire are blowing across the fields of France and Flanders. In the north, towards Passchendaele, the thunder of guns disturbs the night. To the south, British and Germans are locked in desperate struggle about Cambrai. On three hundred miles of battle front the grim fight continues. The heart of France beats strong, despite the long agony of conflict, despite the torn field and wasted cities, despite the Aisne and the Marne, the Somme and the Meuse, Verdun and the Somme and the new records of battle. Britain, after three and a quarter years, still pours her men into the field, still stand as the bulwark of the free nations of the seven seas.

And round her are marshalled as they "marshalled from the first, the men of New Zealand, of Australia, of South Africa and of Canada. For the Maple Leaf and the Watle Bloom, for the Thistle and the Shamrock and the Rose brave men struggle on over the graves of yesterday. I have seen them together in the salient—a great moving drama of an empire personified in marching men. When Canada moved its horses and its men and its guns towards Passchendaele it passed British artillery coming out from the mud after five continuous months of service. It passed New Zealand with its losses after the bitter fighting for Bellevue. It passed Australia moving in and coming out and holding the line to the right. On the Somme the cemeteries of Canada and Anzac lie close together and the graves of Britain lie between the lines.

Armies do not talk greatly of their ideals, but there is an hour at night when the few still sitting in the mess, room open their hearts to the moment and tell of the things for which they fight even as they speak of the families at home whom they have not seen for months and sometimes years. They fight for freedom, for justice, for the redemption of a race and the preservation of civilization. It is for these things that Canada and Australia and New Zealand fight side by side with Great Britain and France. They look to the west and the spring, with the legions of the United States storming into the firing line. Out of such war-companionship they predicted would be born a new world understanding.

an understanding which would link those who speak the English and French tongues in common partnership for the peace of the world. And the foundation of that partnership was strength, ordered strength, polishing the human world as men now police cities.

They are coming, these men of America. Some of them were with the British when the enemy struck to hard to retrieve his losses before Cambrai. Others are receiving instruction in the firing line. Thousands of others are to be found in headquarters and instructional camps, training camps and base depots. Paris seems full of them. Every day they are perfecting their organization. Every day adds to their numbers. There are scores of thousands of them, many scores. The year that is closing has been a losing one for the central empires on the western front. Have faith and hope in the year to come.—By the Canadian Overseas Correspondent.

"Some of you people don't seem to realize we are at war," replied Farmer Courtessol. "We don't keep talking about it, for the reason that we've done about all conversation can accomplish and we're saving our breath and strength for regular work."—Washington Star.

Willie Stinson—"My, but I thought you were a great deal bigger than you are."

Featherstone—"What gave you such an idea, Willie?"

Willie—"Why, sister said that all you did was to take up room."—Life.

"The audience cheered constantly when you made your speech."


"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "They cheered every prominent name I mentioned. I began to suspect that they'd rather hear themselves cheer than to listen to me talk."—Washington Star.

"My friend," said the solemn individual, "what are you doing for those who come after you?"

"Doing for them? I'm trying to dodge the pests," replied the man who was harassed by bill collectors. —Boston Transcript.

"What's the matter with that guy? When I told him of the hundreds of people who couldn't get street cars he chuckled."

"Oh, he owns a taxicab line."—Buffalo Express.



# APPLEFORD'S SANI-WRAPPERS

## Use Sani-Wrappers It Pays

**Your customers will appreciate your care and cleanliness as your parcel their purchases of meats, butter, bread and vegetables in Appleford's Sani-Wrappers.**

**Particular trade goes to the store that is careful of the details of cleanliness and appearance.**

**Ask your jobber for Appleford's Sani-Wrappers, or write us direct for samples and prices**

**Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited**  
HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

**MURINE Granulated Eyeballs.**  
Born Eyes, Eyes Infected by  
Sore, Oozing and Windy  
relieved by Murine. Try this  
your Eyes in Baby's Eyes.

**YOUR EYES** No Sore, No Itching, Just Eye Comfort  
Murine Eye Remedy at Your Druggist's or  
See Murine in Your Eyes. Try this  
your Eyes in Baby's Eyes.

**Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**







**Humphrey P. May****BARRISTER**

Main St. - Wainwright

Money to Loan

Special Attention to Estates

Commencing October 3rd, 1917,  
I will be in Irma regularly every  
Wednesday Morning

**Irma Harness Shop**

Open for Business December 12th

All Kinds of Har-  
ness work, Shoe Re-  
pairing will receive  
expert attention.

Let us fix your harness for spring

**C. W. BAKER, Prop.****LET****F. W. WATKINSON**

HANDLE YOUR INSUR-  
ANCE FOR FIRE AND  
LIVE STOCK

F. W. WATKINSON  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT  
Fire and Live Stock Insurance Issued

**SAVE THE CALVES**

Mightiest swing ever aimed at premature  
calfing, and cattle abortion, guaranteed  
to stop calf losses or money back, no time  
lost. 1 or 100 cattle treated in 5 minutes.  
Treatment will appeal to a cattle owner  
at once. Send for printed matter on  
cattle abortion.

**McQUEEN'S PRODUCTS**  
Plant & Head Office, EDMONTON  
Post Office Box 321, Edmonton, Alberta

IF YOU WANT TO EAT  
WELL  
IF YOU WANT TO SLEEP  
WELL  
IF YOU WANT THE BEST  
SERVICE

STOP AT  
EDMONDS HOTEL, IRMA

**GO TO THE****Irma Machine Shop****FOR****REPAIRS FOR FORD CARS**

Shock Absorbers, Steering devices  
Tires, Inner Tubes and Tube Tape  
Champion Spark Plugs in all sizes  
Weed Chains and Non-skid  
Transmission Grease, Hard Oil  
And Cylinder Oil

**C. W. LATTNER****Prop.****M. J. CARDELL**

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
AND NOTARY  
PHONE 28 MAIN STREET  
WAINWRIGHT



Meetings are held every Tuesday  
evening in the Co-operative Hall at  
8 p.m. Visiting brethren Welcome  
J. C. McKay, E. T. McDowell  
N. G. F. Mildon, R. S. V. G.

**DR. MACQUEEN,****Dentist of Wainwright.**

At home any time except for one  
week beginning on the 4th Monday  
of each month. Better phone for  
an appointment.

**The Times**

H. G. THUNELL, Publisher  
F. W. WATKINSON, Editor

Published Every Friday Noon at  
Irma, Alberta

February 1st 1918.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

Irma, Alberta  
To the Editor the Irma Times,  
Dear Sir,

I notice an advertisement  
in your paper the sole object of  
which seems to be to cast a slur on  
a local carpenter. I may say  
that there are buildings in the Irma  
district which will compare with  
any of a similar size in most cities,  
these were built by local men. Irma  
carpenters have been called upon  
by government departments to con-  
struct buildings in various parts of  
the province. I understand that a  
newspaper must have advertise-  
ment to pay its way, at the same  
time I think discretion might be  
used. I do not object to an out-  
sider using your paper to get busi-  
ness, but if he confided the wording  
of it to advertise his own excel-  
lence it might pay him better than  
knocking his opponents. This is  
descending to the old political dye  
"if you are beaten in argument  
abuse your opponent."

Thanking you for the use of space  
Yours truly,  
Irma Old Timer

Editor Irma Times,  
Dear Sir:

In your last issue there appeared  
a letter signed by Mr. Ira Nichols,  
stating his objections to an article  
which had appeared a week pre-  
vious that was entitled "God and the  
Casualty List." The former  
article stated that a doubter be-  
cause of the number who had sacri-  
ficed their lives on the battlefield  
had been turned eventually to be-  
lieve in God as the Father of souls.  
Mr. Nichols makes a long state-  
ment of his case in trying to prove  
that the soul as well as the body  
dies and is mortal. He implies  
for us through his article—that the  
men whose lives have been battered  
out so brutally upon the battlefields  
of France and Flanders have  
literally died and that they have  
ended all. Their souls are dead.  
Can it be possible that any can be-  
lieve such a creed in these days of  
sacrifice? Is there nothing to look  
forward to in which to find our  
recompense for those who have  
gone?

According to the highest of  
human instincts and intuitions we  
have always believed that the body  
was only the house of the soul and  
that only the body died. Literally  
when the body was played out it  
dropped away and the soul or  
spirit which God had put into it  
returned to God who gave it. This  
has been the dying hope of millions  
—that something was permanent,  
everlasting and eternal. It is the  
soul that is punished for wrong  
as well as, in many cases, the  
physical body—but, what of the  
hereafter? Is not the soul spoken  
of as standing naked before the  
presence of Almighty God for  
judgement? If the deeds on earth  
were good, it is reward, but if evil,  
then it must be condemnation and  
death eternally. It is contrary to  
reason that we should be different  
to the One who created us. The  
Son bore the image of the Father  
and we are according to St. Paul  
the sons of God because the spirit  
of the soul of God dwelleth in us.  
The bodies which we inhabit  
while in this world are corruptible,  
exposed to sickness, pain and  
death but the soul can never die as  
the body dies. Its very nature is  
immortal.

My friend must be mistaken in  
the meaning of "Immortality." It  
applies to both good and evil. It  
means continuance after this life  
and can mean either eternal life  
and happiness or an everlasting  
continuance of a "living death"—  
doomed in the world to come.

The Christian faith is that the  
conscious life of the spirit does not  
terminate with the death of the  
body, that the physical organism

is only the shelter or temple of an  
immortal life. We will not see the  
body (present) again but the im-  
mortal soul which propelled it will  
be ours in the great hereafter—pro-  
pelling a heavenly body as seemeth  
good to the Father to give it.  
It has been quite frequently at-  
tempted to prove the identity of  
soul and body so completely as to  
leave no room for faith in the  
separate existence of the soul. This  
is always an error. Is it not re-  
markable that few of the great  
scientists of the present day make  
any such assertion and many of  
them emphatically declare that  
there is not a partial proof that  
intelligence does not exist apart  
from the body. The phenomena of  
mind cannot be explained by  
physical laws; there is no co-  
relation between reason, imagina-  
tion, reverence, affection on one  
hand and chemical processes on  
the other.

Death seems to point away from  
this stage of limitation and confine-  
ment of soul to the illimitable be-  
yond where the soul is with God.

He says further that the body  
and soul are dust. What would  
my friend think of these lines:

"Hearts are dust, hearts' loves  
reminant,  
Hearts loves shall meet these  
again."

Our deepest reason for believing  
in the everlasting existence of the  
soul is the belief behind it of the  
Everlasting Love.

I would advise the reading of a  
passage such as this II Cor. 4:17-18  
"For our light affliction which is  
but for a moment worketh for us a  
far more exceeding and eternal  
weight of glory; while we look not  
at the things which are seen but at  
the things which are not seen; for  
the things seen are temporal but  
the things unseen are eternal."

You never saw a soul—it is the  
"unseen" and the word says un-  
seen is eternal.

Yours truly,  
INTERESTED.

**LOCAL NEWS**

Read the Co-Op ad on back page  
for bargains.

It pays to use the Times' adver-  
tising columns.

Watch the Co-Op ad for bargains  
in all departments.

The ladies aid met at the resi-  
dence of Mrs. H. W. Love, Wed-  
nesday afternoon.

Some correspondence for this  
week's issue will have to be held  
over until next week.

Attention is called to the annual  
meeting of the Irma Co-Op Co. Ltd.  
which will be held next Wednes-  
day, Feb. 6th.

Albert Hughes left Thursday  
night for Edmonton. Before re-  
turning he intends making a visit  
to his relatives at Pueblo, Col.

Mr. H. F. Jones has received  
word from the U.S. military de-  
partment that he was placed in  
Class A 1, and is subject to call a  
any time.

Mr. J. G. Clark has received at  
cable from the Admiralty De-  
partment confirming the report that  
Sub. Lieut. J. G. Clark was prisoner  
unwounded in Germany.

The postponed annual meeting  
of the ratepayers of the Roseberry  
school district No. 1473 will be held  
at the residence of Mr. G. A. Green  
on Thursday Feb 7th at 2 P.M.

No replies have been made to our  
want add of recent date for a house-  
keeper. We have several bachelors  
and widowers wanting to advertise  
if we guarantee results. Get busy  
ladies!

Sunday night a very pleasant  
time was spent at the home of Mr.  
and Mrs. H. W. Love, when a  
number of young men met to say  
farewell to J. P. Dueck who left to  
join the colors at Calgary. Among  
those present were: E. Carter, R. J.  
Tate, A. Knapp, P. Burrows, H. F.  
Jones, K. Stewart, W. H. Maddin,  
G. A. Hutton, R. Kennedy, E.  
Lingham and F. Hill. After sup-  
per the crowd all attended church  
and returned to the house to wait  
for the train which arrived about  
midnight.

**POPULAR WANTS.**

**Strayed** Red and White heifer.  
Branded O on right hip, yearling.  
Notify A. R. Pennick or H. W.  
Love, Irma.

**FOR SALE** Aberdeen 2 yr old  
Angus Bull registered. Apply to  
A. Turnbull, Irma.

**Lost**—2 yearling calves Red and  
White. Split in ear, no brand.  
Strayed from N. W. 24-45-10.  
Mrs. Haugen, Jarrow.

**White Wyandotte** cockerels for  
sale, a few choice ones left. Apply  
H. A. Whidden, Jarrow p.o. NW  
28-46-10 w 4.

**FOR SALE.**—Pure bred young  
Durock Jersey sows and boars.  
William M. Rees, SW 28-45-9  
W4, Irma, Alberta.

**STRAYED.**—From the NW 4 of  
2-47-11, 2 miles north of Kinsella  
in the latter part of June, a 2  
yr old mouse brown mare, with  
white star on forehead, wt. about  
1200, small sore under belly, old  
wire cut above left hind heel, rather  
like a mule in appearance.  
\$25 will be given for information  
leading to recovery.—G. G. Chap-  
man, Kinsella.

**ESTRAYED.**—To M. Wold's farm  
15-45-9, one light bay colt looks  
about 3 yrs old, roman nose,  
lower lip hangs. Branded on  
left thigh believed to be M S  
brand indistinct. Owner can  
have same on paying for this add  
Has been on place for about four  
months.

**ESTRAYED.**—From M. Jamisons,  
Jarrow, one steer, brand 2 N  
on right ribs, color red, one V  
and a half years old. \$5.00 re-  
ward for information, leading to  
recovery. \$10.00 reward for re-  
covery.

49-50

**LOST**—One red cow, 6 yrs old  
barred JX on right hip. One red  
cow, 3 yrs old, branded same as  
above on left hip. Both these ani-  
mals should have calf at foot. A  
reward of \$5, each will be given for  
information leading to recovery.  
J. F. Murray, Jarrow, Alta.

**WILL SELL** or exchange for stock  
one second hand Stickey gasoline  
engine 5 h p, and 8-inch  
grinder, and Chapman pump  
jack. Apply to J. F. Murray,  
Jarrow.

**JUST ARRIVED****A CAR LOAD OF MODELS 490 & BABY GRANDSE**

**GET IN YOUR ORDER FOR SPRING DELIVERY  
WHILE THEY LAST—THE ONLY FULLY EQUIP-**

**PED UP-TO-DATE CAR AT THE PRICE****HARDY & DICKSON, Dealers****THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO, LTD.**

Are you wondering where to buy your next bill  
of lumber?

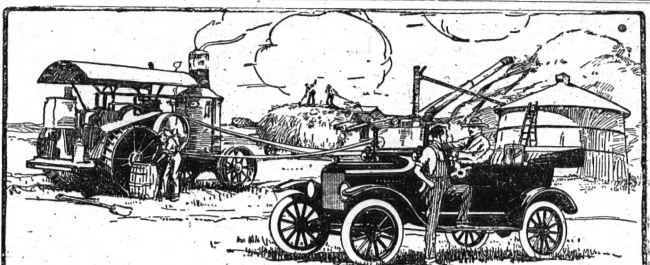
Why not ask your neighbor—he got his from us—ask  
him if he had any trouble with us showing him one  
grade, attempting to load him with an inferior grade  
and ask him if he did not get satisfaction and a bet-  
ter deal than offered him any place else

Talk it over with whom you please but see us before  
buying.

**THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., Ltd.**

H. A. CLUTE, Local Mgr.

IRMA, ALTA

**Patronize Times' Advertisers****The Best Farm or Ranch Car**

YOU would replace your "general utility" team with a  
powerful, sturdy, Ford car at once, we believe, if you but  
figured the matter out carefully.

The Ford is especially suited to western conditions and your needs.  
It is equal to rough roads, big loads and long distances. These are  
the very tests to which you will put your car.

A Ford will run your errands for repairs, grease, mail and countless  
other necessities quickly and cheaply. It will save you weeks of time  
and money. It will be one of your best investments. It will make  
prairie life more enjoyable. You need a car and need it badly. The  
Ford is the utility car for the Western Farmer.

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - \$475  
Touring - \$495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

**WYATT & PETERSON, DEALERS, IRMA**



## EAT CAMPBELL'S BETTER BREAD

Best Bread baked in Edmonton  
Sold in Irma the day it is baked  
Rye, Brown, Currant and White  
Bread. Try some today.

IRMA CO-OP

Irma, Alta.

## C. A. BASSETT Druggist

For Better Drug Store Service  
IRMA : ALBERTA

## NA-DRU-CO TOOTH PASTE

You'll like this dentifrice better  
Its economical to use

THOROLY SATISFACTORY  
25 cent the tube

EASTMAN KODAKS

For Sale Here

## The New BARBER SHOP

First Class Barbering In  
All Its Branches

We hope to be of service to  
all our old friends at  
the new stand

THE IRMA BARBER SHOP  
Massey Harris Office  
Bert Stewart, Prop.

## LIVE AT A NICE HOTEL WHEN AWAY FROM HOME

Have your friends meet you in the  
nice lobby, just go round as you  
would at home; enjoy the full  
sense of real hotel life, at

## Hotel Maryland EDMONTON

The rooms are clean and  
fresh, with hot and cold run-  
ning water. Every conveni-  
ence, being near to stores and  
theatres. European plan at  
moderate rates

R. E. Noble, Mgr.

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EDMONTON



The Old Reliable

Dr.

## M. Mecklenburg

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

30 years' experience

15 years in Alberta

Edmonton Office 203 Williamson  
Bldg., Phone 5225

Will again visit as follows:

IRMA—Thursday, February 21st  
VIKING—Friday, February 22nd  
HOLDEN—Saturday, Feb. 23rd

Charges Moderate

Satisfaction Guaranteed

## STOCK-REDUCING SALE.

In taking stock the Irma Co-Op Co. have found they have a lot heavier stock than they thought. On account of the scarcity of room and limited capital they have decided to hold a big reduction sale and sell off all the surplus stock. Most of this stock has been bought before the goods advanced and as some goods advertised are quoted less than the present wholesale price they reserve the right to limit the quantity sold to one customer to a reasonable amount. Different goods will be advertised each week, so watch the ad.

## Notice to Creditors and Claimants

### NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF FRANK G. LINDQUIST, late of the settlement of Jarow, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named Frank G. Lindquist, who died on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1917, are required to file with H. V. Fieldhouse, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Wainwright, Alberta, by the 25th day of February A. D. 1918, a full statement duly verified of their claims; and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to its knowledge. DATED this 21st day of December, A. D. 1917.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE,  
Wainwright, Alta.,  
Solicitor for The National Trust Company, Limited,  
Administrator of the said Estate, Edmonton, Alta.

Approved:  
H. C. T.  
J. D. C. E.

## Judicial Sale of Farm Property At Irma, Alberta

Pursuant to Judgment and Final Order for Sale the North-East Quarter of Section Thirty-Six (36), Township Forty-Six (46), Range Eight (8), West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, excepting thereout all mines and minerals and subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the original Grant from the Crown and in the existing Certificate of Title, and to all Seed Grain Liens whether registered or not, (particulars and amounts of which, if any, will be made known at the time of Sale) will be offered for sale with the approval of a Judge or Master of the Supreme Court, by J. W. Stuart, at Edmonds Hotel, in the Village of Irma, Alberta, on Saturday the 23rd day of February, 1918, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The vendors are informed as follows:—The land is a fraction of Quarter Section containing 35 acres or thereabouts, of which 35 acres have been cultivated and part was in cultivation in 1916, and that the whole 138 acres could be broken, that there are some patches of bush, probably amounting to 15 acres in all, that the soil is a black loam 10" to 15" in depth with a clay subsoil, that the buildings consist of a log house and sod farm buildings, the fences are in a fair condition but need new posts in places.

The sale of the land is subject to a Reserve Bid which has been fixed by the Master in Chambers, and the purchaser is at the time of sale to pay a deposit of 10 per cent of the full purchase price and the balance is to be paid into Court within 60 days without interest, or in the alternative 10 per cent aforesaid, and the purchaser may execute a Mortgage for \$600.00 in favour of the Vendors and pay the balance into Court within 60 days without interest; said Mortgage to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent and be repayable \$50.00 yearly and the balance in five years.

In other respects the terms and conditions of sale of the Supreme Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Emery, Newell & Ford, Vendors' Solicitors.

Dated at Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, this 15th day of January, 1918.

H. J. Dawson, C. S. C.

Approved: A. Y. B.

61-1

## PTE E. STOWE'S THRILLING ESCAPE

(From Viking News)

Pte Edgar Stowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stowe, who arrived home here on New Year's day has some interesting and thrilling tales to tell of his life as a prisoner in Germany and the ultimate escape from the Hun prison. Pte Stowe is now undergoing treatment in the Convalescent Home in Edmonton as the hard life in Prison left him in a very impoverished and run-down condition. Up-to-date two Viking boys have been captured by the Huns during engagements on the front lines and both of them have escaped. One of them is Pte Stowe and the other Boyd Gray, both of whom are now at home.

Pte Stowe enlisted in Edmonton, Nov. 8, 1914, with the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers. He was transferred to the 23rd Battalion and finally joined the Princess Patricia's with which he proceeded to France.

During the heavy fighting at Ypres, when the Canadians repelled the German hordes and according to Sir John French "saved the day" the Princess Pats were in the "thick of the combat." On May 8, 1915, Pte Stowe was wounded by a shrapnel shell, which, bursting near him wounded him on the arm and left shoulder, while his legs were paralyzed.

Taken a prisoner by the Germans, he was conveyed to an enemy hospital at Ghent, where he remained five days. After being removed from one Ghent hospital to another, and having partially recovered he was sent on a working party to K 419, Castrop, a mining town. He remained at this place two years until he made his escape along with another soldier, to Holland.

### The Real Hun.

Although a German soldier had struck at him with a bayonet while on a Red Cross stretcher, and being carried from the field at Ypres, and although during removals from the one hospital to another, the British prisoners had been paraded through the streets of small towns and made the recipients of disgusting insults from the women, and stoned by the children, it was at Castrop that the fiendish Hun-ish character was revealed in all its noxious adornments.

Nine hours a day was what the Germans in the fulness of their hearts prescribed for British prisoners working in the coal mines, while the men at the coke ovens had to work twelve-hour shifts. Twenty-five tons of coke a day was what each man had to empty into the cars. If he failed in this work his punishment consisted of standing at attention for six hours the following day.

Pte Stowe had a friend working at the coke ovens, named Pte J. Watt, who had been a member of the 8th Battalion from Winnipeg. The two carefully laid plans of escape that would baffle the domineering guards.

### Got Civilian Clothing.

They succeeded in obtaining civilian clothing that they placed under their brown mine clothing. Early in August, 1917, the escape was arranged. After the roll call of the men for the night shift had been made, Pte Stowe slipped away in the darkness to his friend Watt at the coke ovens. Here they burned their mine uniforms, and scaling a barbed wire fence near the mine, they struck out across country for the Holland border.

They had obtained a small compass and map from a friend before leaving and with the aid of this equipment they made fifteen miles the first day.

### On Alert for Patrols.

Traveling by night and hiding during the day, the pair were ever on the alert for German patrols which infested the country. Their first heart-throbs came when they met a German cycle policeman, armed to the teeth, on a road. Watt could talk German fluently, while Stowe knew a smattering of the

tongue, and they opened up a lively conversation on the approach of the patrol. He was completely hoodwinked and when the young pair walked up and down the road with him searching for a lost article in his equipment, he was assured of their bona fides. After this experience, Stowe and Watt decided that the roads were not exactly the desirable paths for escaped prisoners to travel.

It was necessary for them to cross the river Lippe, and here their ingenuity was put to the severest test of the trip. Unable to find the proper crossing, they were forced to walk across a bridge guarded by German soldiers. It being during the night watch, the two Britishers again used their language ruse, carrying on an animated conversation in German, with the result that the guards merely gave them a passing glance. The two men had got past the guards safely, but now they realized that they were in the midst of a German training camp of thousands of soldiers.

### Walked into Enemy Camp.

There was nothing left to do but gather timidity by the forelock, so they stepped into the camp like the Prussian Guards, before they met Kitchener's army on the western front.

Seeing an alleyway, they made towards it, but found it was blind. Here they hurriedly scaled the wall, and in getting over, leaped in a sewer. They soon had the training camp far on their rear horizon.

They were now in the country where the Germans have numerous patrols who travel with dogs, not unlike the Alberta husky, and who run down many of the men who attempt escape. Although one occasion as close as twenty-five yards to a patrol and his dog, the pair were not discovered.

### Lived on Turnips.

They soon had exhausted their food supply and were forced to live on turnips that they found in fields they passed through. After traveling seven nights a distance of eighty miles they met a Dutch farmer. Their food supply gone, they hazarded a question as to where they were. On the farmer learning they were British, he greeted them with open arms, and took them to his house, which he threw open for the occasion.

Pte Stowe speaks highly of the Dutch treatment of them, saying that these genial people vied with one another in paying tribute to feats of British arms. He has an interesting souvenir in the form of a watch which he received from a Dutch sentry in exchange for a German watch.

After spending two weeks in Dindam, Holland, the two men were sent to Rotterdam, and arrived in England September 22nd.

### SCHOOL MEETING.

All trustees present met in municipal building.

Moved by M. Peterson seconded by M. Howarth that W.M. Reese be employed as assessor for a salary of \$50.00, secretary be instructed to purchase necessary stationery carried. Moved by Mr. Smallwood that M.O. Bettig be engaged as janitor at \$5.00 per month, carried.

Moved by Mr. Howarth seconded by M. Peterson that board adjourn to call of secretary, carried.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

The local Red Cross society will hold a special meeting on Friday, February 8th at the home of Mrs. P.J. Hardy. All Red Cross workers should make it a point to be present.

### TOOK A WIFE

On Monday, Jan. 28th, Mr. W. Blinn of Wainwright was married to Miss Annie Rubnok. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hockin, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rubnok of Strawberry Plains. After a short honeymoon trip the bride and groom will settle on a farm north of Wainwright.

### A NARROW ESCAPE

Monday night a cushion caught fire from an overheated furnace pipe in the residence of H.W. Love and was just noticed in time to save the flames from caecing on the furniture.

## SUPPLY OF SCREENINGS IN- TERRUPTED

The Department of Agriculture has been facilitating the distribution of available cheap feed for hogs and other animals by receiving and forwarding applications for screenings purchased by the Federal Live Stock Branch from the elevators and supplied to farmers and associations at cost. Announcement has been made to the Provincial Department of Agriculture that the demand is such that the present supply is exhausted and it will not likely be possible to fill new orders for a period of six weeks. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister.

### G.T.P. Time Card

East Bound No. 2 due 12:09pm

West Bound " due 6:45 pm

Local freight from East,

Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

From West: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

## IRMA MARKET

(Subject to change without notice)

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	201
No. 2 "	198
No. 3 "	195
No. 4 "	188
Oats—	
No. 2 CW	73
No. 1 feed, extra	70
Feed	64
Barley—	
No. 3	128
No. 4	123
Rye—	
No. 1	150
No. 2	145
Flax—	
No. 1 NW	300
No. 2 CW	295
No. 3 CW	270
Potatoes, per bus	1.25
Butter, per lb.	40
Eggs, per doz.	40
Flour	6.00
Sugar	2.25
Beef cows, per lb.	4 7
Steers, per lb.	6 9
Mutton, per lb.	8
Hogs, per lb tops	16 4
Hay, per ton	5.00
Coal, per ton	5.00 to 6.50

## SUNDAY SERVICES

Orbindale, at 11 A.M.

Elliott's, at 3 P.M.

Irma, at 7 P.M.

Anyone wishing to give to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund may do so at any of these services.

C. G. Hockin, pastor.

## H. V. FIELDHOUSE L. L. B.

BARRISTER ETC.

Money to Loan, Fire and Life Insurance Written, Special Attention Given to the Collection of Accounts. Appointments at Irma by arrangement. Phone No. 13 - Wainwright, Alta.

## Irma L.O.L. No. 2066

Meet the First Friday in every month. Visitors welcome. H Burkholder, W M A R Pennock, Sec'y

## CITY DRAY CO.

See J. R. Brown for draying

work of all kinds Charges

Reasonable, Prompt Service

## The Farmers Mutual Lumber Co.

LOOK over the many buildings, houses and barns which were erected during the past season with building material supplied by The Farmers Mutual Lumber Co.

YOU will find among the owners of these buildings men of good sound judgement, who are proud of their buildings, and men who believe in using the very best material to be had in the construction of farm buildings.

WE have a complete stock of the very best of all kinds building material, try us with your next order and become one of our many satisfied customers

## Farmers Mutual Lbr. Co.

P. J. HARDY,  
Manager

IRMA,  
Alberta

## LUMBER

Do you ever consider the fact that sooner or later you will have to do building for shelter, probably a house or barn.

Now is the time to build and make repairs, your building will cost no less later on. Lumber will never be cheaper than it is at the present time.

Why not decide at once what you are going to do and let us make you a price on the material you need.

We are prepared to quote you the lowest prices on all kinds of Building Material and we will cheerfully make plans from your rough sketches. We have everything you need.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

## Alberta Lumber Company, Ltd.

FRED S. JOHNSTON,  
Manager.

IRMA, ALTA.



**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**

MADE IN CANADA

READ THE LABEL

CONTAINS NO ALUM

CONTAINS NO ALUM

### Would Revise School Histories

#### Idea to Eliminate Passages Tending to Antagonize Either U. S. or Canada

With a view to bringing even closer relations between Canada and the United States and Britain, it is suggested that a careful revision of the school histories of these countries, in order to eliminate passages which might tend to create or perpetuate antagonisms, be undertaken by an international committee. To this end the Fortnightly club of Montreal has appointed two leading citizens, J. Penrose Anglin and J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., to prepare an outline of a scheme to be presented to the various universities and leading public men of the countries in question by way of starting an educational campaign along the line suggested.

Hard and soft corns both yield to He-Crow's Corn Cure which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

### Britain to Pay All her Debts

Her War Indebtedness Will Not Be Repudiated, Says Bonar Law

Great Britain will not repudiate her war debt, declares A. Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer, in an open letter, which is to be published, and in which he denounces rumors that the country would fail to meet some of the liabilities incurred in the war. In his letter the chancellor states:

"I am glad to have an opportunity of dealing with the rumors I find are current throughout the country with regard to the possibility of the government repudiating its liabilities. 'I should like to state and state as strongly as I can, that, in my opinion, no British government, present or future, will seek to deal with those who have placed their financial resources at the disposal of the state in this crisis of its history. Such a policy would not only mean that the government of the United Kingdom was in the hands of men who were blind to all considerations of national honor, but would, to my mind, involve the overthrow of any government that adopted it. The repudiation of state liabilities, in my judgment, be as disastrous as it would be dishonourable. Nothing after the war will be more important than to preserve and buttress the fabric of the national credit and nothing would do so much to undermine it as the refusal of the government to honor its debts. It would, indeed, be more than a government which had destroyed its credit by repudiating its liabilities over to borrow again should circumstances arise in which it was necessary to do so. In short, repudiation spells national dishonor and national disaster."

"I will only add this: Whatever be the financial policy of the British government after the war, I am certain of this, that any discrimination there may be will not be in favor of those who have withheld their money from the state at a time when its needs were greatest."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Another "Fine Sight" Musketry Instructor—"To fight again Jones. Don't you know what a fine sight is?"

Pie Jones—"That I do. It's a plate full of beef and potatoes and a tankard of real beer."



Your good looks may be your fortune. Who knows? Then why not keep your complexion fresh and clear, your hands soft and white, your hair rich and glossy. Cuticura will help you. Use every day for all toilet purposes. Cuticura Soap clears the pores of impurities, while little touches of Cuticura Ointment prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. Absolutely nothing better or purer.

Write for Free Book by Mail. Address postmaster: "Cuticura," Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A. Send no money.

W. N. U. 1923

### A Time for Steadiness

Britain and France Must Hold the Gap Against the Enemy

The London Times, discussing the military situation on the western front, says the next few weeks are critical of the war. If the war is to be won, Russia has gone out, and America is not yet well in. Britain and France must hold the gap meanwhile against the enemy. From all quarters come indications that the Times does not overstate the case. Despatches from the front tell of the concentration of hundreds of thousands of German troops in the north and northern France. The French intelligence department has been reporting of an increase in the enemy strength in Lorraine and the Champagne. The Austrians in the front, who are striving mightily, despite great losses, to make their way down into the Italian plain in the rear of Italy's army of Venetia, receive constantly accessions to their already great artillery strength.

The men and the munitions now being assembled for the forthcoming great offensive on the western front are coming in part from the east, where the enemy's forces are reduced with safety to a minimum because the Russians are at death grips among themselves and are in no condition to face the external enemies. But Germany is not depending on this for reinforcement from the east for the new armies now being created. The calling out and training of boys of seventeen proves that she is preparing to take desperate measures to reach a decision before the weight of the United States army can be brought to the front. It is reasonably certain that all of the 1919 class—that is, the hundreds of thousands of young Germans and Austrians who are now twenty years of age some time during the year 1919—will be used at the front during the coming summer. A number of these 1919 men were captured during the recent offensive, and a large number of them were made prisoners by the Canadians at the battle of Lens. The French also have already captured some of these young prisoners. The picked men of their class, well developed of body, and probably more mature mentally than the average lad of about eighteen. The hundreds of thousands who are now being sent to the front, and who will be thrown into the struggle when the enemy's attack is launched, will not be the equal either in training or physique to the picked men of the French troops who will confront them. Berlin's hope of success must be based on numbers rather than quality.

The allied armies on the western front may be forced to remain on the defensive for a time, but there is little danger that the enemy will be able to break through. If Germany in 1914 and 1915 had not been able to break through, it is not likely that she would have been able to do so today with armies of such size. The British and French form a large part, and with artillery that—except in long-range, high-velocity weapons—has been inferior to the German in number of guns and the marksmanship of the gunners, to the British and French. There is need for the putting forth of a possible effort to meet the anticipated German attempt to administer a knock-out blow to the United States. Canada can develop its full strength, but there is no occasion for pessimism or gloom. Steady does it—Toronto Globe.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss, I, Frank J. Cheney, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in my office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county, at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of January, 1923.

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### The Wonders of the Air

Aeroplane Has Made Enormous Progress Since the War Began

When experts in aircraft like Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Mr. Graham White speculate on air service continents and oceans they are sometimes thought to be giving a too generous play to their imaginations. But the admiralty story of the new biplane machine which flew 2,000 miles from England to a Mediterranean base in eight flights amounting to thirty-one hours shows how near we actually are to a future in which the globe will be covered with a great network of air routes—arranged perhaps as in Lord Montagu's fascinating theory, one above another, according to the nature of the traffic. What we need is not that the aeroplane has made enormous progress since the war began, but since it is military progress that we have not seen—Manchester Guardian.

### CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co., Proprietors, Naperville, Ont.

### The Best British Asset

The Heartening Vision of America in Arms

America's entry into the war, on our side, tells more and more heavily in the balance. The forces of all the other belligerents are necessarily on the wane. Those of America are on the increase. Some of the units are already in the fighting line. Next spring she ought to be in a position to make the weight of her sword tell upon her adversaries, and her fighting squadrons will join with the British and the French in asserting a joint mastery of the sea. Those who are tempted to give way to utter despondency when they read bad news from Italy or Russia, but a poor commitment to the support of the British and French soldiers and do not convict themselves of a horrible lack of imagination if they cannot conjure up a heartening vision of America in arms at their side. But, after all, the British and French are not in a war of endurance is the stubbornness of British character, and it is on that supreme quality that we rely to pull us through—London Daily Telegraph.

### Internally and Externally It Is Good—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pneumonia, influenza, colds, and all the ailments of the chest, and many other ailments, it is a most valuable remedy that is unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it on hand.

### U. S. In For a Big Job

The Situation as Viewed by an Ex-President

What the allies need is another great army which will leave no doubt as to its preponderance. What England has done we can do and should. What will determine the battle in the end is the power of the American army of 2,000,000 is not enough to make the result certain. The war is now being won by the pick of our country's youth. Many were rejected because of physical disability. Many times the kidneys were to blame. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce's of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of pure water, take Auric three times a day, and use Dr. Pierce's Kidney Pills. "This 'Auric' drives the ure acid out and cures backache and rheumatism. If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only a little meat, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Auric three times a day, and use Dr. Pierce's Kidney Pills. Dr. Pierce, Pierce 100 for trial pkg. Auric—many times more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid and hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you. Preston, Ont.—"I am pleased to express my experience with Auric. I have been troubled with rheumatism in my limbs and hands for several years, and lately in my left shoulder. The only way for crops which otherwise would be required for the raising of sheep. Men, money and material—capital and labor—were consumed every year. A bit of material is re-employed which formerly was destroyed—Portland Oregonian.

### What Waste Costs

The waste of 500,000 pounds of paper a week, Canadian authorities estimated, entailed the cutting of at least 2,000 trees a week. Every ton of paper recovered means a saving of eight trees of mature growth. The saving of woolen rags for the manufacture of shoddy, saves land for crops which otherwise would be required for the raising of sheep. Men, money and material—capital and labor—were consumed every year. A bit of material is re-employed which formerly was destroyed—Portland Oregonian.

### Are you fond of dogs?

"Very. They stick right by you, and they're not forever forcing their opinions on you"—Detroit Free Press.

### "Money has a tendency to intoxicate people."

"But strange to say, not when it gets tight."—Baltimore American.

**PIES**

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings on. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this?

**Zam-Buk**

### War and Food

No. 3

### CORN

As in the old Biblical days when it was symbolic of the fruits of the earth, corn is again likely to be a power in the land. The magnitude of the crop in the United States is tending to focus attention on this grain which may to some extent take the place of wheat. The yield in the United States is estimated at more than three billion bushels. This far surpasses any previous crop and is the place of the present yield. The greatest corn crop in the United States is contained in this one—let considerably short of the present yield. Corn is an ancient and honorable member of the grain family. It saved the early colonists on this continent from starvation. It was made known to them by the Indians. As civilization became more complex it gave way to other things but now, with every man being strained to make the most of the natural resources of the country, the time is ripe for the re-ascendancy of corn in the corn belt and to come into more general use.

Corn is an economical food material at all times. It contains from 4 to 5 per cent. of fat and where the whole grain is ground, the fat percentage is increased. It is made up of seven-tenths starch, one-tenth protein, one-tenth water soluble and one-tenth fat and half crude fibre and mineral substances. Despite the fact that such large quantities of corn are available and that it is so rich in nutrient only 2 per cent. of the corn supply is used as food stuff by the American people. From this it is apparent that there are vast possibilities in the corn crop and that it may yet figure prominently as a satisfactory substitute for wheat.

The Canadian housewife should welcome the more general use of corn for the reason that it is so versatile in its properties and can be extensively used in the preparation of many of our dishes. Meat puddings, griddle cakes and waffles, corn meal fritters and corn meal pancakes are all delicious and are favorites on the American table and might well become a permanent feature of the menu in Canada where the use of corn means the saving of wheat.

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child from growing properly and, if not attended to, endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by the use of a worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.

Photographer—Which side of your face would you rather have shown in the picture? Girl—The outside, of course. I'd look nice distributing X-ray pictures of myself around, wouldn't I?

"Our new girl objects to being referred to as the help." "Well, if I call her 'the hindrance' she won't like that, either."—Boston Transcript.

### OUR BOYS IN EUROPE

### AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our country's youth. Many were rejected because of physical disability. Many times the kidneys were to blame. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce's of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of pure water, take Auric three times a day, and use Dr. Pierce's Kidney Pills. "This 'Auric' drives the ure acid out and cures backache and rheumatism. If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only a little meat, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Auric three times a day, and use Dr. Pierce's Kidney Pills. Dr. Pierce, Pierce 100 for trial pkg. Auric—many times more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid and hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you. Preston, Ont.—"I am pleased to express my experience with Auric. I have been troubled with rheumatism in my limbs and hands for several years, and lately in my left shoulder. The only way for crops which otherwise would be required for the raising of sheep. Men, money and material—capital and labor—were consumed every year. A bit of material is re-employed which formerly was destroyed—Portland Oregonian.

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### Send Dr. Pierce 100 for trial pkg. Auric—many times more







# BIG SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK

## 15 to 25 Per Cent Reductions In All Departments

### Wholesale prices On Men's Suits

Clothing prices are going way up. Goods are scarcer, labor expensive. We have a dozen suits of last years stock to clear out at cost. You can get your size if you hustle.

Blue Serges, Reg \$13.00 clear at \$9.50  
 Black and white stripes reg 11.50 at 7.75  
 Brown slightly soiled reg 11.00 at 7.00  
 Pepper and Salt Tweeds reg 15.00 at 11.75  
 Brown Tweed reg 20.00 clear at 14.00  
 Grey Tweed reg 10.00 clear at 7.35  
 Brown Tweed reg 10.00 clear at 7.35  
 Black and white tweed reg 13.00 at 9.35  
**GENT'S FURNISHING DEPT.**

### Overalls at \$1.00

One dozen pairs in black or blue, with white stripe, bibs, etc. Only a few sizes, hustle in and get your fit On sale at \$1.00

### Men Save Twenty-five per cent on Sweaters

Will see you through the rest of this winter and part next, every one is a genuine bargain at our regular marking.

Grey Union Sweater reg \$2.00  
 Very Heavy Union sweater almost all wool hard knit honeycomb in brown or navy reg \$4.75 on sale at \$3.75  
 All Wool Sweater Coat very fine knit, a bargain at regular price \$6.85 on sale at \$5.00

### Blankets

All blankets cut 20%. Every blanket in our stock is included. Come and pick your choice and pay 20% less than the price marked.

Pex Flannelette Blanket of good bodied soft wooly flannelette 64-80 in. in white or grey with fancy pink or blue border. Per Pair \$2.75  
**SALE PRICE \$2.20**

Super Grey Blanket a good, warm, serviceable mixed wool blanket in dark grey with striped border. Per Pair \$5.35  
**SALE PRICE \$4.30**

The Edmond Cotton-Fleece Blanket has a downy wool like finish. Warm as wool and lasts longer. Color tan. Size 64-70. \$5.00  
**SALE PRICE \$4.00**

The Kitchener is a splendid dark grey all wool blanket. For warmth and durability it can't be beat. Per Pair \$9.00  
**SALE PRICE \$7.20**

### Tickets

No Tickets given with sale purchases. Sale prices are nett. These goods are on sale 1 week only February 2nd to February 9th.

Too much stock on hand the Directors say, so we're cutting profits to clear it out. Wide awake housekeepers can show their good judgement by buying now for future requirements at savings that will be impossible when actual need arises. Prices are nett, without tickets, and we reserve the right to limit quantity sold to each customer. These goods on sale until Saturday, February 9th.

### Fifty Pairs Ladies Shoes, Reg \$3.00 to \$4.50 to Clear at \$2.50

All old stock, every shoe is good value at the regular price. We can't buy them ourselves, right now, at the reduced figure, but they have been here long enough. We need room for new stock. Our loss is your gain, save dollars by buying now. In plain or patents, laced or button heavy or light, almost every style and size is represented.

### Save on a Buffalo Robe

Just the thing to make you comfortable when driving this winter. One will last years, and keep you snug and warm on many long drives. They're priced dollars below usual marking.

Imitation Buffalo robes made from very heavy, raised top, curly brown cloth, with heavy Kersey cloth lining rubber interlined, size 54 x 72 ins, absolutely wind proof, reg \$16.25

On sale at \$14.75

### 70c Buys Ladies Scarfs Regular Price 90c

In grey, navy, white, rose or blue. All wool, they'll ward of many a sore throat or cold at much less than medicine. Regular 90c  
 Your Choice for one week at 70c

Warm Woolen Hoods at 25c less Colors red and navy, white and tan and all red, the real thing for ladies winter wear, keep head and ears snug and warm. Regular \$1.35  
 Sale Price \$1.10

### Aviation Caps Regular to \$1.25 For 65 cents

Ladies all wool aviation caps in white, red, navy, or green. The very thing for winter wear. Regular to \$1.25

ON SALE AT 65 CENTS

### Big Savings On Trunks

Strong well bound trunks at dollars less than their regular pricings. You'll need one when travelling. Around the house they make a secure storage place for clothing, furs, etc. Buy now while prices are low.

Two only 36 inch Steamer Trunks waterproof canvas covered very strongly built. A genuine bargain for anyone wanting a small trunk. Regular price \$7.25. On Sale at \$6.40

1 only 36 inch Steamer Trunk extra heavy has two strong straps, good lock and clasps, and has two compartment, tray. Regular \$8.25  
 To Clear At \$7.40

1 only 36 inch Trunk, waterproof canvas covered, corners and edges bound with sheet iron, has two leather straps and heavy lock and clasps. Regular price \$7.50. To Clear At \$6.15

1 only 36 inch heavy extra deep trunk built to stand all kinds of rough usage, has four hardwood slats across the top, brass bound with heavy brass clamps and two strong leather straps. Reg price \$9.25 To Clear at \$7.95

### Bargains in Groceries

Big savings in staples of every day use. Take advantage of them and you'll make great cuts in the H. C. of Living.

Kellogg's Corn Flakes reg 15c on sale at 10c

Seedless Raisins reg 17 1-2c on sale at 15c

Seeded Raisins reg 15c on sale at 12 1-2c

Eddy's Matches reg 20c pkg, sale price 2 pkgs 25c, 5 pkgs 75c

Tomatoes reg 25c can, on sale 2 cans for 45c, per case 24 cans \$4.30

Nolliver Baking Powder reg 15c can sale price 2 cans 25c

Mixed Pickles Sour, quart sealer reg 40c sa'e price 35c

Mixed Pickles Sweet quart sealer reg 45c sale price 40c

Maple Cremo Cake Frosting reg 20c on sale at 15c

Sockeye Salmon smalls reg 25c can sale price 20c

Finnan Haddies reg 25c sale price 20c

Gold Soap extra good hard laundry soap reg 2 cakes 15c on sale at 4 for 25c, per case 100 \$6.25

Dried Peas reg 12 1-2c pkg, sale price 10c

Spaghetti 1 lb pkg reg 15c, on sale at 10c

### Prunes in 25 lb. Boxes

Extra Large 50-60s reg \$4.50 Box Now \$4.00

Large 60-70s reg \$4.00 sale price \$3.50

Medium 70-80s reg \$3.25 on sale at \$2.75

### Buy Your Boy a Hand-Sleigh at this low price

The only toy for a boy in winter, it keeps him outdoors, provides all kinds of healthy fun.

Large strongly built sleigh with 3-8 round steel shoes reg \$1.35 on sale at \$1.10

Smaller size strongly made well-shod reg 65c on sale at 50c

### Save on Hay Slings

When hay time comes you'll pay a deal more than our sale price.

2 sets 5 foot Slings of 1 1-4 in x 1 1-2 in hardwood slats with half inch rope reg \$4.00 Sale price \$3.50

### Mitre Boxes \$2.00

Folding Mitre Boxes, extremely well made can be adjusted to any angle. Reg \$2.50 Sale Price \$2.00

### Winter Caps at 20 per cent off

In all shades and styles, all have ear bands and are warmly lined. Regular \$1 to 1.50 On Sale At 75c, 85c and \$1.00

These items are on sale till February 9th

### TWENTY PER CENT OFF ALL FELT Lines on Display

### 20 PER CENT OF ALL LADIES AND CHILDRENS SWEATERS

### FARM REPAIR OUTFIT

Twenty-five Repair Outfits, five tools in one, useful for filing saws, drilling and all kinds of vise and anvil work. A very handy implement for repair work on the farm. Regular Price \$7.50. To Clear At \$5

**The Irma Co-Operative Co. Ltd**  
 Irma, Alberta